

Elba Chapter, F. F. A., Demonstrates Terrace Building With Slip-Scrape; Other Demonstrations Will Be Held

More than 80 per cent of the people in Coffee County live on the farm and almost all the population are dependent on the income from the farm to carry on their business. This being true, it is about time for something to be done about the great erosion problem we are facing today.

With this in mind, twenty-three farmers in the Victoria community met at the farm of Mr. Mark McCollough last Thursday for a demonstration on how to construct the slip-scrape terrace. The demonstration was under the supervision of G. L. Edwards and E. P. Gieger. These farmers will return to their farms and put into practice the building of terraces that they saw built on this farm.

It has been the belief of the farmer that it was impossible for the small farmer to construct a terrace that will pass for one year under the new agricultural farm program because he did not have the equipment and power needed to build the terrace. This is not true with the slip-scrape terrace, as it only takes two mules, a trench plow, and a slip-scrape.

More than one thousand feet of terrace can be put up in one day. This will not only pay good wages to the farmer during the time he is not busy, but it will also build up the soil and thereby increase the income of the farm.

In the next few weeks many new terrace lines will be run by members of the Elba chapter of the Future Farmers of America and demonstrations will be held in other communities to help every one who is interested in improving his farm.

It is the hope of these boys, who will be the farmers of tomorrow, to try to improve the soil they depend upon for a living. If we do not help them by trying to stop erosion before all the soil is gone, there will not be anything left for them to work with when they have to take over the farm that we are trying so hard to make a living from each year.

Terracing is only one of many ways in which we can improve the soil, and it is one of the most needed things in our county today. If you as a farmer think anything about the youth of tomorrow it is your place to try to help him to have a chance to make a living when he has to take over the farm you are now on.

You can do this by coming out to the terracing demonstration, and if you do not already know how, learn, and then return to your farm and put into practice the things you learn. Many demonstrations will be held in the next few weeks, so go to the one you think will be nearest your farm and take part.

F. F. A. REPORTER.

MISS BENTLEY AND MR. MULLINS MARRIED SUNDAY

A marriage marked by simplicity and unusual beauty was that of Miss Sally Eugenia Bentley to Billy Mullins, which was solemnized Sunday morning at eight o'clock at the bride's home in the presence of relatives and close friends of the young couple.

Rev. C. H. Seibert, pastor of the Methodist Church, read the marriage vows, using the impressive double ring ceremony.

For the bridal setting, standards of Piccardi gladioli were arranged to add a touch of shell pink color shading to yellow against the background of Southern smilax.

About trolleys twined with smilax in the doorway between the living room and music room, the altar was formed of ferns and standard baskets of Piccardi gladioli interspersed with white enameled candelabra burning the traditional seven cathedral candles. Sprays of smilax about the mantel in the music room and vases of white carnations completed the decorative scheme.

Preceding the ceremony, a beautiful program of nuptial music was rendered.

While Mrs. Arden Bradley played "Poem" (Fisch), Miss Catherine Mullins, sister of the groom, wearing a costume of powder blue crepe with corsage of pink roses, entered and lighted the candles.

Miss Vonelle Bentley of Brantley, cousin of the bride, played a violin solo, "Serenade" (Dria), accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Steve Hicks of Luverne, the bride's aunt. H. C. Bryan sang "At Dawning", by Cadman.

Mrs. Bradley used for the bridal procession the march from Lohengrin and for the recessional Mendelssohn's march, and during the ceremony softly played "Liebestraum" (Liszt).

Miss Mary Ida Bentley, sister of the bride, was her only attendant and wore a lovely costume of cadet blue with white lace yoke and touches of lace about the sleeves and skirt.

The beautiful bride entered with her father and was met at the altar by the groom, attended by his cousin, John Lude Fryer, of Brundidge, as best man.

She was attractively gowned in an original model costume suit fashioned with dress of beige crepe tucked about the high neck line and skirt with a hip length fitted coat of floral crepe in tones of blue and light yellow shading into gold on a beige ground. Her hat was a smart beige felt model with tailored self-trim and a band of brown ribbon, and other accessories were in tones of beige and brown. Her flowers were a lovely shoulder corsage of Tulsiman roses and valley lilies.

The bride is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kline M. Bentley of Elba and descended from the Smith, Judkins, Segrest and Bentley families, long prominent in Alabama. She is a young woman of unusual charm and beauty and enjoys wide popularity. She received her early education in the Luverne and Elba schools and attended Alabama College at Montevallo.

The groom is the only son of Mayor and Mrs. L. P. Mullins of Elba and is prominently connected with the Pierson, Leverett, Mullins, Hammock and Trammell families of Pike and Dale Counties. He is a young man of sterling character and is popular in Elba business and social circles. He received his preparatory education in the Elba schools and attended business college in Montgomery. He is at present in training at Camp Blanding, Florida, a member of Battery D, 17th Field Artillery, 3rd Division, and following a short wedding trip, he and his bride will

NEGRO TYPHOID DEATH RATE TWICE THAT OF WHITES IN '39

The average Alabama negro was twice as likely to succumb to typhoid fever in 1939 as the average white person, the State Department of Health, Montgomery, points out in calling attention to typhoid fever mortality rates prepared by its Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The typhoid fever death rate for white persons was found to be only 1.2 per 100,000 population, as compared with a rate of 2.4 per 100,000 population for negroes. The rate for the State's population as a whole, both white and colored, was 1.8 per 100,000 population.

BUYS GROCERY STORE

Bancroft Cooper has purchased the stock of goods of the Elba Cash Grocery Company and will operate the store in the future under the same name. He has an announcement in this issue of The Clipper and is offering some special values for next Saturday.

He resides at Green Cove Springs, Florida, for the duration of the military training period.

Immediately following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley entertained at breakfast.

The dining room was decorated in theme of green and white with pinkish, white, chrysanthemums, ferns and wall baskets of trailing ivy.

The bride's table was laid with an exquisite cut work cloth and centered with a silver basket of white chrysanthemums and fern mounted on a large mirror plaque.

Mrs. Steve Hicks, Jr., of Luverne, aunt of the bride, and Mrs. Ben Dempsey of Brantley, a cousin, poured coffee.

Misses Vonelle and Ann Bentley of Brantley, cousins of the bride, and Miss Martha Mullins, sister of the groom, served.

Mrs. Bentley wore an attractive costume of aqua crepe with corsage of pink roses. She was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. L. P. Mullins, mother of the groom, who was costumed in navy blue ensemble with touches of white, and Mrs. George H. Smith, the bride's grandmother, who wore a costume of gavy blue.

Among the out-of-town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, George Smith and Miss Wanda Parrish of Montgomery; Mr. and Mrs. Steve Hicks, Jr., and daughter, Lillian Hicks, of Luverne; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Beall, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dempsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bentley and daughter, Jean, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Bentley and daughter, Misses Vonelle and Ann Bentley, all of Brantley; Mr. and Mrs. John Fryer and John Lude Fryer of Brundidge; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Byrd of Cordelia, Ga., and Patricia Glensdanner of Luverne.

WORKING AT WHITE WATER

There will be a church yard working at White Water Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. If anyone has shrubby plants they would like to give to the church, please notify Mr. E. P. Gieger or Mrs. Grace Rowell, and they will call for them. All plants will be appreciated.

MRS. GRACE ROWELL  
For Committee.

POOR LUBRICATION JOBS RUIN YOUR CAR—

Be sure you are getting the special lubricants that your car needs. There are different lubricants vital to special parts of most cars. Failure to get all of them means trouble and expensive repairs. Have your car lubricated where you are sure of getting it done properly.

ELBA OIL COMPANY  
24-HOUR SERVICE.  
F. F. CLARK, Mgr. - PHONE 33. - ELBA, ALA.

COUNTY CLUB WOMEN WILL MEET IN ELBA NEXT WEEK

A leadership school for rural club women will be held in the court house in Elba Friday, February 14, with the morning session opening at 9:30 o'clock and the afternoon session at 1.

Miss Catherine Haynes, extension clothing specialist, and Miss Mamie B. Mathews, home agent, will be in charge. Buying shoes and hose and bottoming chairs will be the subjects demonstrated on that date.

Wednesday, February 12, at 1:30 p.m., the Beautification Committee of each of the 32 women's clubs in the county will meet in the Elba court house in order to make plans for enlarging the home beautification program in each community.

Homer S. Fisher, extension landscape gardener, will meet with the latter group.

BAPTIST TRAINING UNION

A meeting of most importance to the Training Union people of Coffee County is the conference to be held in Elba Enterprise at the First Baptist Church, February 18. This meeting begins at 2:30 in the afternoon and will continue its sessions until about 8:30 that night.

We are fortunate to secure the services of Mr. O. K. Radford, Training Union Secretary of Florida, and Miss Walker, newly elected Junior-Intermediate Leader, for Alabama. The meeting will be given by members of the Team, including Rev. R. Justice.

The Enterprise Church will furnish supper to all messengers for this meeting. Every church is asked to send representatives for this special Training Union conference. It is our hope that this conference will stimulate the Training Union work in our Association.

The election of Associational officers for the coming year will be a part of the business of the conference.

Frances Windham, Pres.  
Helen Smith, Secretary.

MARRIAGE WHITMAN HOSTESS TO S. S. CLASS—

Miss Margaret Whitman was hostess to members of her class in the Baptist Sunday School Monday night in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Whitman. Early spring flowers were used in decoration of the home.

Miss Betty Sue Clark directed a program of delightful games and songs. The church choir, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Bryan, entertained the young people with a group of stories.

The hostess was assisted by her sister, Miss Ida Isabel Whitman, who served sandwiches, candy and cold drinks to the following: Misses Jennette Fleming, Betty Sue Clark, Betty Joe Lohart, Juanita Dorough, Wayne King, Betty Ann Bryan, Jane Harris and Mrs. Greil Tillman.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY!

ELBA F.H.A. NEWS

The Elba Chapter of F. H. A. met in the high school auditorium January 30th, for the regular meeting. Grace Moore, president, called the meeting to order and presided. Minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Frances Elmore, treasurer reported \$18.79 in the club's treasury.

A date was set when members would receive the first degree initiation and a committee was appointed to take charge of the initiation. Members voted to "take Mrs. Warren Ellis and Mrs. E. P. Gieger into the club as honorary members." The club also voted to charge a fine of five cents to all members who do not take part on programs when asked to.

The following program was presented:

Devotional—Thelma Banks.  
Play—"Mrs. Rip Van Winkle."  
Character—Faye Marie Deal.  
Nell Rushing, Lucy Grimes, Elizabeth Farris, Susie Seabrough, Mary Ellen Harris, Mildred Lunsford and Evelyn Lassiter.  
—Reporter.

ANNOUNCING

The screen's greatest attractions showing at your Theatre within the next few weeks:

"THE LETTER"  
Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall

"BRIGHAM YOUNG—FRONTIERSMAN"  
Tyrone Power

"SANTA FE TRAIL"  
Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland

"FOUR MOTHERS"  
Lane Sisters

"CHAD HANNA"  
Dorothy Lamour, Henry Fonda

"ARIZONA"  
Jean Arthur, William Holden

ELBA THEATRE

GRAND RE-OPENING  
SOON !!

YOUNG MEN CAN ENROLL IN CCC HERE FEBRUARY 18

Coffee County Department of Public Welfare announces that the next enrollment for Civilian Conservation Corps will be made at its office in Elba on Tuesday, February 18.

Heretofore, the department has held enrollments four times each year, but in order to secure its full quota will hold eight enrollments during the present year.

Young men in the county between the ages of 18 and 24 from low income families are eligible for enlistment in the CCC. Officials of the department will be glad to have all young men in the above classification call on them for detailed information as to pay, etc., on February 18.

MR. ROWBOWEN RETURNS FROM ENTERPRISE HOSPITAL

Mr. Dan Rowbown, well known farmer residing about three miles north of Elba on the Troy highway, who has been in the hospital at Enterprise for the past ten days suffering from a bullet wound, said to have been self-inflicted, was returned to his home yesterday and is said to be on the road to recovery. Friends will be glad to learn of his improvement.

WRECK VICTIM DIES

Julia Coleman, colored woman, who suffered a broken hip and internal injuries in an automobile wreck on the highway near Danley's Cross Roads Sunday night, January 18th, died on January 28 in the hospital at Enterprise.

Surviving are one brother, Dennis Coon; two sisters, Casey Mae Lander and Beatrice Bailey. Funeral services were held at Shady Grove Church January 28th, with Rev. Henry Coleman officiating. Hayes Funeral Home had charge of arrangements.

LIBRARY ADDS 9 NEW BOOKS

The Elba Library announces that the following books have been added during the past month:

A Treasury of the World's Great Letters.  
Sapphira and the Slave Girl, by Willa Cather.  
My Name is Aran, by William Saroyan.  
The Voyage, by Charles Morgan.  
The Stone of Chastity, by Mary Sharp.  
Babes in the Darkling Wood, by H. G. Wells.  
The Morning is Near Us, by Susan Glaspell.  
The White Cliffs, by Alice Dunbar Miller.  
Fame is the Spur, by Howard Spring.

METHODIST WOMEN PLAN WORK FOR NEW YEAR

The Ada Marley Circle of the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church met at three o'clock for a business session to make plans for the year's work. Mrs. J. M. Rowe, president, presided.

Mrs. W. R. Crook gave the devotional, basing her talk on the Scripture found in Matthew 7:7. After routine matters were discussed, members were asked to donate clothing or household articles to a family who recently had their home completely destroyed by fire, the articles to be brought to the meeting to be held at the church next Monday afternoon.

Plans were made for beginning the Bible study at an early date with Mrs. Kline Bentley, Bible Study secretary, as teacher.

A letter from C. H. Cowart explaining conference work for the new year was read.

The meeting was dismissed with prayer by Mrs. W. R. Crook.

MISS BRADLEY HONORED AT DINNER PARTY

Mrs. Arden Bradley honored her daughter, Julie Ann, with a lovely birthday dinner party Saturday evening in her home.

The apartments were made attractive with ferns and early spring blossoms. The dining table was covered with a lace cloth over pink satin and was centered with pink cut flowers on a mirrored plaque. At each end were silver candle holders with burning pink tapers. The seating was marked by attractive cards on which were lighted individual pink candles.

A turkey dinner, with all the "dressings", was served.

Those present were Betty Jean Bullard, Olive Ray Kendrick, Helen Taylor, Bette Brawner, Ida Isabel Whitman, Mary Will Kendrick and Julie Bradley.

Mr. and Mrs. Louie Deal have moved from the Brunson apartment to the new apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Clark on Buford Street.

DAMASCUS QUINTET WINS CAGE TOURNAMENT

The basketball tournament for Coffee County junior high schools was played in Elba Friday and Saturday. For seven years this has been the outstanding sports event in junior high school activities.

For the sixth consecutive year the championship was won by the Damascus team, whose coach is Ned Young.

The trophy, a silver loving cup, was awarded the champions by the Zion Chapel team, coached by J. D. Clements. As a trophy for their achievement they were awarded a loving cup by James Hatford, Elba High School athletic coach, on February 18.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE AT METHODIST CHURCH

The first quarterly conference for the Elba church was held last Thursday evening in the Methodist Church at Elba. Rev. Carleton Preer, district superintendent, presided over the conference which was strictly a business session.

All phases of church work for the year were outlined by the superintendent, and local officers made reports on activities. It was noted that a fine start had already been made on the program by the Elba church. No other representatives from the other churches were present.

Rev. Preer announced that the second quarterly conference will be held here on Sunday, March 9, and he will preach at the eleven o'clock service. The Elba church also announces that it will enter the Troy District Conference, which is to be held on Thursday, May 15.

SHORT ILLNESS IS FATAL TO MR. SHELLIE DANFORD

Mr. Shellie Danford, well known farmer of the Thomas Mill community, died at his home Monday following an illness of two weeks. He had been suffering from an attack of influenza. Born and reared in the county, he was a son of Mr. Danford. He had many friends who will be saddened at his death.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Kate Danford; one daughter, Mrs. Dollie Thomas; one son, James Danford; two sisters, Mrs. John C. Thomas and Mrs. Howard Lamb; two brothers, Roy and Jim Danford.

Funeral services were held at Bethany Church Tuesday afternoon with Rev. Q. P. Jones officiating. Interment was in Bethany cemetery. Hayes Funeral Home had charge of arrangements.

COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN IN ENTERPRISE THIS WEEK

ENTERPRISE, Ala.—Thirty-three community committeemen, representing every section of Coffee County, are attending a three-day school being held in the Cafeteria Room of the First Baptist Church this week.

The school is being conducted by Hugh D. Sexton, county agent, H. C. Arant, assistant agent, and German L. Edwards, county soil technician.

The committeemen are receiving instruction in the several phases of the conservation program which they will direct in the communities they represent.

ATTENDING FUNERAL

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bryan were in Dothan today on account of the death of Mr. Robert B. Carmichael, son of Mrs. C. D. Carmichael of Dothan, which occurred early Tuesday at his home in Columbia, S. C.

The Carmichael family formerly lived in Geneva and funeral services will be held in Geneva Thursday afternoon. Mr. Carmichael was a cousin of Mrs. Bryan.

Mrs. Jack Handloff and little daughter, who live in Pennsylvania, are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Aranson, and family.

MORTGAGES, RENT NOTICES AND DEEDS FOR SALE—Elba Clipper.

WEDDING OF POPULAR COUPLE ANNOUNCED—

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Patterson of Verbena announce the marriage of their daughter, Velma, to the simple Warren Ellis of Opp, the simple ceremony having taken place on Thursday evening, January thirtieth, at seven o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Paul in the presence of intimate friends. Rev. C. H. Seibert officiating.

The lovely bride was becomingly attired in a rose-beige suit, with copper kettle accessories. She wore a shoulder corsage of tulsiman roses and valley lilies.

Mrs. Ellis is widely known in educational circles, and for her charming personality. For the past three years, she has been engaged in Vocational Home Economics Field Work in Coffee County.

Mr. Ellis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Ellis of Opp, former residents of Elba, and at present is affiliated with a business firm in Opp.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Ellis left for a short bridal trip to Gulfport, Miss., and are now at home to their many friends in Opp.

Mortgages, Rent Notices and Deeds For Sale—Elba Clipper.

GET ONE OF OUR BETTER USED CARS!

This is the time of year when you can get the best buy in Used Cars. It is useless to try and list the wonderful bargains we are showing today. Come in and see for yourself and let us demonstrate.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.  
Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

SAFETY....

All money deposited in this bank is fully insured up to \$5,000.

Endorsed checks make receipts against payment of any debt. Pay by personal check, or use our Cashier's Checks, at a very low rate.

YOURS FOR BETTER BANKING SERVICE

ELBA EXCHANGE BANK

J. F. BRUNSON, Pres. E. G. BRAGG, Vice-Pres.  
T. B. BRYAN, Cashier L. R. DEAL, Asst.-Cashier



# THE ELBA CLIPPER

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## APPRECIATION

Not many people who ever attend Circuit Court in the Twelfth Circuit fail to remember pleasantly the genial and efficient Court Reporter, Clarence W. McCarthy. Everybody likes him because he is a friend to every one and he appreciates him. Editor M. S. DeLeon in The Troy Messenger of recent date under the heading above expresses our thoughts and feelings about his appointment and we are reproducing the editorial here.

As Democratic citizens we are prone to be ungrateful to the splendid work done by elected and appointed officials. We accept their services as a matter of course, without giving them a friendly pat on the back for a job well done, but raising particular hubbub in case they make a false step.

In this connection we have one particular man in mind that has been in public life about thirty years and has always given us the very best of service in a hard job and a job that is of great importance in our country. This man is Clarence McCarthy, Official Court Reporter of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, is the official we have in mind and his legitimate friends will be glad to learn that Judge, C. C. Brannen has again appointed him to this important position, to serve the courts of Pike and Coffee Counties.

The post of Court Reporter is one of the most important in the setup of our Circuit Courts, as from this official develops the duty of correctly taking down in shorthand the proceedings of the Court in important cases. Clarence McCarthy's work has been so uniformly perfect that he has served under all the judges of Alabama who have graced the bench in the Circuit for the past thirty years, as we understand he did begin his present work in 1910.

Too, we believe that we would be correct in saying that McCarthy is the dean of Alabama Circuit Court Reporters, by reason of his thirty years' service. Not many of us have business with the Circuit Court and therefore are not familiar with the procedure, but those who are acquainted with the duties of the Court Reporter are unanimous in their commendation for Mr. McCarthy.

We wish to extend our congratulations to Mr. McCarthy and re-print an article from the Elba Clipper, which is headed "Thank You, Judge, for Keeping Clarence on the Job".

"Clarence McCarthy has been court reporter on this circuit for so many years that the oldest inhabitant has lost track of the time to yes, almost that old and looks it.

"Funny how people will get used to having some old plug around, isn't it? Nobody can explain just why such things happen, but they do. Now, take Clarence, for instance: He's notoriously a 'weak sister' on the subject of eating, doesn't know the first thing about making good coffee, and if he ever gets something on you he's worse than an elephant about not forgetting it, but it simply wouldn't seem it and proper for somebody to be so 'strenuous' when court's in session. For the afore-said reasons—none maybe better, sure surely worse—we join Clarence's host of friends down here in saying—

"Thank you, Judge Brannen, for keeping Clarence on the job!"

## FARMERS ARE PLANTING KUDZU ON THEIR FARMS

AUBURN, Ala.—A total of 48,276 acres of kudzu was established in Alabama during 1940, bringing the total acreage in the State to 67,129 acres, report county agents to C. C. Lowery, extension agronomist.

Farmers are at present busy increasing their kudzu acreage this year. Best months to set kudzu cuttings are February and March. Establishing kudzu on an acre of land qualifies for \$4.50 in soil-building payments.

## DAMASCUS CLUB MEETS

The Damascus club met with Mrs. J. L. Wooten January 27th. The meeting was called to order by Miss Myrtle Old. Business was omitted and Mr. Payden gave an interesting talk on landscaping.

Later, a lesson was given on pruning and setting out shrubs with a demonstration on each. Games were played and the next meeting was discussed, and the club was determined to meet with Mrs. Erin Dauford on February 10. Mrs. Charlie Lockier, Reporter.

## ELBA LIONS CLUB PAID FINE TRIBUTE

The Elba Lions Club, composed of young business men of Elba, are always busy at some worthy enterprise and their latest project is to aid underprivileged children who are suffering from eye trouble in securing proper glasses. Elba, J. Harbert, special writer for The Dothan Eagle, who visited Elba recently, paid the club a very fine tribute in his column, "The Rub Down," which appeared in last Thursday's issue. Says the article:

"Hats off to Elba Lions, and all of Coffee County.

"Over in that neck of th' woods the Lions looked around the countryside and a check-up showed a number of underprivileged children suffering from the lack of optical attention. They needed something to be done about their vision.

"The Lions forthwith arranged for a basketball game between Elba and Stange, the proceeds from which affair were to go to the cause of correcting defective vision for the same purpose.

"It doesn't make any difference what the game is, it's the importance. The important thing is that the teams were willing to attend the game, and the result was four pairs of glasses for four children for the same purpose.

"Now, that's a pointed example, isn't it? The Elba Lions, who are athletes can be directed to a noble purpose. We are hoping that many more games of the kind will be played, and the proceeds from such games will be used for the same purpose.

"There's nothing, you know, of more material value to a man than the ability to see. If a child is corrected in children more readily than at any other age in the life of humans."

## OBITUARY—PARRISH

On January 11th, 1941, the death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parrish, of Elba, Alabama, for its own Mr. Leamon Parrish. He had been sick only a few days and his death was a surprise to all.

He was born in 1865, being 45 years of age at the time of his death, and had spent his entire life here in this locality. All was not many of us have business with the Circuit Court and therefore are not familiar with the procedure, but those who are acquainted with the duties of the Court Reporter are unanimous in their commendation for Mr. McCarthy.

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## FORTY-FIVE COFFEE BOYS ENTERED CCC LAST MONTH

Forty-five Coffee County youths entered Civilian Conservation Corps camps during the month of January, according to a Coffee County Department of Public Welfare. According to the annual report of the department, the boys have been assigned. Here is a list of those enrolled:

First Call—January 21  
Adkins, Arthur Curtis, Rt. 1, Arton.  
Allen, Monroe Denton, Rt. 1, Arton.  
Bell, Ballard, Rt. 1, Kinton.  
Bell, Eugene, Rt. 1, Kinton.  
Bess, William Edward, Rt. 1, Kinton.  
Boutwell, Carlton, Rt. 4, Elba.  
Dunaway, Hanson Eugene, Rt. 2, Enterprise.  
Farris, Grady Augustus, Rt. 3, Elba.  
Ham, Jack Junior, Rt. 2, Elba.  
Kiley, Leavy Lafayette, Rt. 2, Brantley.  
Hann, Jack Junior, Rt. 2, Elba.  
Henderson, John D., Rt. 5, Troy.  
Hyatt, Earnest V., Rt. 2, Ozark.  
Hysmith, Dalton, Rt. 1, Elba.  
Kipps, Robert Leon, Enterprise.  
Kipps, Randolph, Rt. 1, Elba.  
Kipps, Arthur Lee, Enterprise.  
Kipps, William Arthur, Rt. 3, Elba.  
McCullough, Willie C., Rt. 1, Elba.  
Marler, Edw., Rt. 1, Elba.  
Moore, C. P., Rt. 4, Elba.  
Parrish, Benjamin Porter, Rt. 1, Enterprise.  
Reeves, Carlton William, Rt. 3, Elba.  
Reeves, Robert, Rt. 4, Elba.  
Reeves, Willis Ransom, Rt. 1, Elba.  
Reynolds, Louis Jackson, Rt. 1, Kinton.  
Robert, Robert, Rt. 2, New Brockton.  
Smith, Samuel Augusta, Rt. 1, New Brockton.  
Snider, Horace Melvin, Rt. 1, New Brockton.  
Tharpe, Gordon Jaray, Rt. 2, New Brockton.  
Vandies, Foster Felix, Rt. 1, Elba.  
Wambles, James Coley, Rt. 1, Elba.  
Waters, James Curtis, Rt. 2, New Brockton.  
Whaley, Andrew Lee, Rt. 1, Kinton.  
Whaley, James, Rt. 1, Tennille.  
Wicker, Donald Wayne, Rt. 4, Elba.  
Willis, Oren A., Elba.  
Wyatt, Wilson, Rt. 1, New Brockton.

## THE CHRISTIAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD POSSESSIONS

LESSON TEXT—Take 10:10-13, 19:23  
GOLDEN TEXT—"Ye cannot serve God and mammon" Luke 16:13

"In the service" is an expression much used today. Every community has men in the service of their country. But they are not the only "service men" for the fact is that every married woman serves under some authority. Our lesson today reminds us that our attitude toward our possessions determines both character and destiny. We decide whether they shall rule us or we shall rule them.

I. Who Is Your Master—God or Gold? You Decide! (vv. 10-13).

The decision here is of the "either-or" variety. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon" (which means "riches").

Money itself is neither good nor bad. It is the use we make of it that determines whether it is to be used to bless or to destroy. Rightly gained and rightly used money is of value to the man who has it and will, through him, become a means of blessing. On the other hand, money which controls a man will blast his own soul and those of others round him.

Who decides which it shall be? You—and you alone. Here we come to the central question of the lesson. "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much" (v. 10). We generally read that as though it said, "He that is not faithful in a little will later have an opportunity to be faithful in a great deal." But that is not what Jesus said here. He said that if a man is faithful in the small things, he will be faithful in the great things.

The point is that the man who is faithful in the small things is faithful in the great things. That is, only the man who is right in the great matter of his relationship with God will be the ruler over his possessions for the glory of God and the good of his fellow man.

Someone has said, "I don't believe that." Well, you are in bad company (see vv. 14, 15). The Pharisees, who loved money, who were self-righteous, and whose attitude was an abomination in the sight of God, derided the words of Jesus. If you don't like that kind of company, I invite you to come over on God's side.

II. Where Will You Spend Eternity? Your Life Depends (vv. 19-23).

Our life depends on the decisions we make. We are not to be determined by our life on this side of death. Yes, we know that eternal life is a gift of God received by faith in Christ as Saviour, quite apart from our own works or merit. But let us not forget that this means far more than uttering a few words of profession or going through a formal ceremony.

The man who really turns to Christ in saving faith becomes a new creature. He is no longer a slave to sin and the flesh, but a free man. He is no longer a slave to sin and the flesh, but a free man. He is no longer a slave to sin and the flesh, but a free man.

Sad to say, the opposite is also true. The man who does not turn to Christ in saving faith remains a slave to sin and the flesh. He is no longer a slave to sin and the flesh, but a free man. He is no longer a slave to sin and the flesh, but a free man.

For Sale  
STATE SCHOOL TIMBER  
Sealed bids will be received at the offices of the Director of Conservation, acting by and for the State of Alabama, 7 North Main Street, Montgomery, Alabama, until 2 P. M. February 24, 1941, for the purchase price of four timber officially branded on the E 1/2 of NE 1/4, Section 16, Township 4 North, Range 21 East, totaling 40 acres located approximately 10 miles south of Enterprise, Alabama, approximate composition of the marked timber being as follows: Note: Volume computed in board feet. Doyle Rule.

Specimens, Yellow Pine (L. L.), Volume to be cut (F. T. M.), 108,000; Number of Trees Marked, 224; Estimated Number of 16 foot Logs, 532; Average Number of Logs Per Tree, 2.5; Average Volume Per Tree, 482; Average Number of Logs Per M. 5.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Full information may be obtained concerning this timber, condition and date of sale, and sample of contract, by writing to the Division of Forestry, Department of Conservation, 5 North Main Street, Montgomery, Alabama. TERMS CASH.

STATE OF ALABAMA acting by and through the DIRECTOR OF CONSERVATION for the DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION.  
By ALBERT W. GILL, Director of Conservation.

CLIFF GOODSON.  
On January 15th, the death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bell and took their little two-year-old grandson, Edsel Bell. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. B. L. Parrish, Albus Parrish, Adolph Parrish and Wayne Parrish. The body was laid to rest in the church cemetery, Bonneau-Jeter in charge.

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Farmers are at present busy increasing their kudzu acreage this year. Best months to set kudzu cuttings are February and March. Establishing kudzu on an acre of land qualifies for \$4.50 in soil-building payments.

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## Beavers Sometimes Beat Farmers In Conservation

BEAVERS, as original soil and water conservationists, are so highly capable that the conservation specialists often recommend stocking a stream with beavers trapped elsewhere as an economical and effective method of insuring all-season flow in streams that would otherwise be in flood at times and dry most of the year. But the aims of the beaver dam builders do not always agree with the ideas of the conservation engineers, who may, for example, want to avoid the danger of flooding valuable meadows along a stream with water backed up by a beaver dam.

In such a case, if beavers persist in building a dam too high, they can be circumvented. Soil Conservation Service engineers have found, by putting six-inch

iron pipes through the dam at the desired water level. To prevent the beavers from damming the pipes, too, they should protrude at least 6 feet upstream and downstream from the dam. And to prevent the beavers from plugging the pipes, it may be necessary to cover the upstream ends with heavy rocks.

### Peace-Time Farm Gains Must Be Held

AGRICULTURE'S job is mainly one of maintenance and adjustment. In the first place, agriculture must maintain the farm plant in such a healthy, productive condition that supplies of food and fiber will continue to be sufficient, regardless of what may develop. Abundant supplies of agricultural products are essential to any nation. That is a basic need in any program of preparedness.

In the second place, agriculture must adjust itself to the impact of war abroad and of our national defense program. It must be prepared to adjust itself to increased consumer demand, made possible largely by the increased defense activity, for many products which are consumed at home. Agriculture must meet all of the new problems and at the same time hold the gains it has made in the peace-time objectives of balanced farm production, improved prices and a fairer share of the national income.

Those who have been predicting a powerful war export demand for our farm products reason from the experiences of the last World War. It happened then; therefore, it will happen now. But here is a vast difference between conditions then and now. It would be a tragic mistake for farmers not to recognize it; they haven't yet completed the adjustments made necessary by the effects of the last war.

It is fortunate for agriculture that it has developed on the farm the leadership, ingenuity and farm programs which have helped it to meet economic emergencies in the past. It will be necessary to meet the new problems brought about by war abroad with even greater leadership, foresight and courage. ("American Agriculture and National Defense," by Chester C. Davis, Commissioner Agricultural Division, National Defense Advisory Commission.)

Up to Christmas day, Alabama farmers had placed 105,710 bales of cotton under the 1940 cotton loan. This cotton was valued at \$5,069,244.69. In the U. S. as a whole 2,603,741 bales, valued at \$125,489,563.57, had been placed under the loan.

### "Surplus" Rural Youth

Of the 21,000,000 American young people 16 to 24 years of age, nearly half live on farms or in villages. For three out of every five farm boys who reach working age each year, there are no new jobs on the farm, and few of them can find a place in rural industry. As a result, there is a serious problem of what to do about "surplus" rural youth. Human waste is inherent in the existence of "surplus" rural youth.



Every sportsman, regardless of whether he lives in the city or on the farm, should be interested in seeing that we have more quail and other wildlife to hunt. Of great interest to all is the Alabama Cooperative Wildlife Research program conducted in Alabama. Headed by A. M. Pearson, the headquarters of the research activities is at Auburn. The pictures shown above, however, are quail food experimental plots at Decatur. In the top photo is G. C. Moore while Mr. Pearson is shown below in a plot of German millet.

## Farm Bureau Official Makes Success With New Cover Crop

BLUE lupine, a promising new winter cover crop in the lower coastal plain, returned a nice profit to J. R. Brunson, Vice-President of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, from a two-acre seed patch planted on his farm at Greenville. His farm was included in the old demonstration project of the Soil Conservation Service there.

Brunson harvested 2,940 pounds of seed from the two acres in the spring of 1940 and sold 2,400 pounds at 6 cents a pound, which brought him a return of \$144 on the two acres, or an average of \$72 an acre.

Last fall, with the remaining seed he planted eight acres of blue lupine after cotton to be turned next spring for corn and two more acres for another seed patch.

Blue lupine has been grown successfully in the lower coastal plain section for the past three years and has the advantage of producing a large amount of seed which are easy to harvest. Live-stock won't eat it, but it is an ex-

cellent soil-building, soil conserving plant, County Agent C. P. Granade and Soil Conservation Service technicians report.

### AAA Encourages Home Garden

Production of food and feed for home use is a recognized principle of the AAA farm program. Last year, for the first time, the program was broadened in virtually all Southern Region States to include a small payment for home gardens. That payment, \$1.50, was barely enough to pay for seed but it served to call attention to the value of a home garden, and the response in some States has been remarkable.

A farmer may be broke, but with home-produced food and feed, there is no need for him to be hungry, says I. W. Duggan, director, Southern Division.



Hobbies—or sidelines—to their regular farming as they describe it—occupy the attention of many Alabama farmers, according to a series of articles beginning in the January 1 issue of the Progressive Farmer, and written by Earl Kenamer. Here is a Tuscaloosa farmer, J. T. Shirley, of Northport, setting a muskrat trap. His trapping brings him in about \$50 each winter, he says. Bird dog training, raising a b b, bird raising, frog and fish ponds and many other activities are included in these farmer sidelines.

## Cotton Hose For Women Again Takes Spotlight

COTTON hose for women are again in the fashion spotlight. This time science has taken a hand in designing cotton stockings. The Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is conducting a cotton hosiery project for increasing the use of American-grown cotton.

"In designing these new cotton hose," the Bureau says, "it is not expected that they will replace silk, rayon, and synthetics for all kinds of wear. But just as women have both house dresses and evening dresses, there are also times when cotton hose are particularly appropriate. In addition, silk is becoming scarcer and more difficult to obtain with both Japan and Italy at war. The synthetic most promising as a hosiery fiber is not as yet produced in sufficient quantity to meet the present demand."

To date the Bureau of Home Economics has developed over 80 different styles of full-fashioned cotton hose varying all the way from cobweb mesh to plain knits in various weights for wear with sport clothes as well as around the house and garden.

All these hose have been tested for elastic properties, bursting strength, gauge, thread count, and shrinkage. Even the breaking strength and the twist of the yarns from which the hose were knit were determined in the laboratory.

To correlate these scientific findings with the hose when actually put into service on human feet, 68 student nurses wore some of the white cotton hose knit from commercial yarns spun from American long-staple upland cotton. This led to improvements such as larger and better foot re-

inforcements, a stretch welt, and ventilated toes—all of which are now included in the white hose commercially manufactured.

Pushing this hosiery research further back toward production and use of certain types of cotton, hose are now being made under controlled conditions from varieties of long-staple cotton of known origin. These hose also will be put through laboratory and wear tests, thus giving a complete story of the value of certain varieties of American-grown cotton in the production of high-grade hosiery.

This research, originally undertaken to find uses for surplus American cotton, may prove of importance in national defense. If the supply of raw silk should be cut off by further spread of war, cotton would become one of the "musts" for hosiery production.

## Calhoun Farmer Is Sold On Kudzu-Corn Rotation

E. F. ROBERTSON, farmer of near Anniston, figures he can keep three-fourths of his corn land in kudzu and still make more corn on the other one-fourth of the land than if he had all the land planted to a corn crop.

That may sound like the violation of some kind of a rule—maybe it's the one about not being able to have your cake and eat it too—but Robertson offers the following experience in proof of what he did on the farm he operated as a tenant last year.

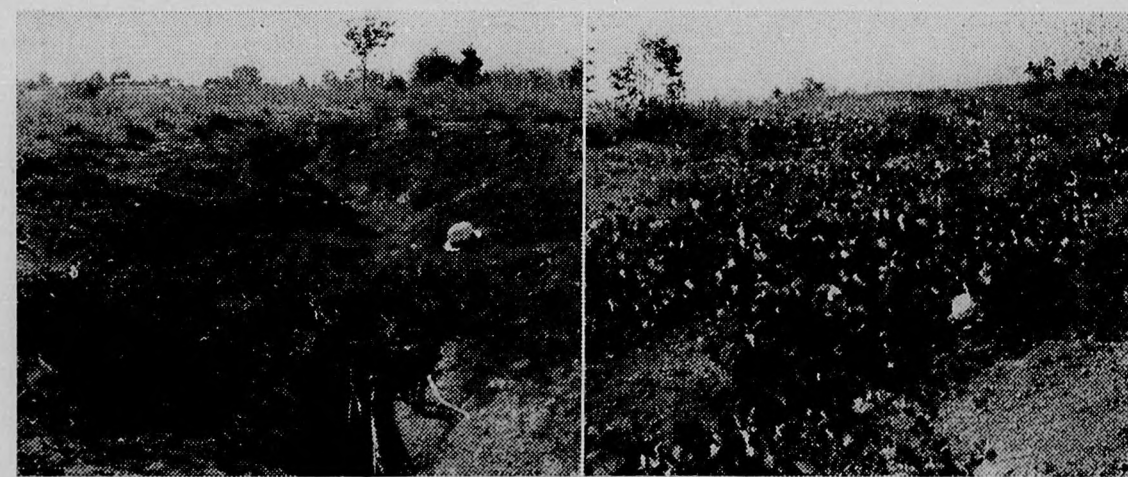
As a part of the conservation plan he worked out with technicians of the Soil Conservation Service in the old Anniston erosion-control demonstration project four years ago, Robertson planted a wide strip of kudzu through one of the poorest fields on the farm.

About the first of April, last year, at the suggestion of a service technician, Robertson plowed up about one-fourth of the kudzu, and planted this piece of land to corn about two weeks later at the same time he planted the rest of the field where no kudzu had been grown.

The land that had been in kudzu four years produced 22 bushels of corn per acre and the ears were big and firm. The land adjoining the kudzu area in the same field produced only four bushels per acre and the ears were "nubbin'."

### Farm Bureau Would Peg Prices

American Farm Bureau Federation leaders have tentatively agreed to recommend a farm program, which, through the use of government loans and strict marketing controls, would peg prices of major crops considerably above current market quotations. Edward O'Neal, Federation president, said parity prices, on the basis of current conditions, would be about 15.75 cents a pound for cotton and 81.5 cents a bushel for corn.



Too many folks believe that kudzu is a miracle crop and that it will produce good hay and temporary grazing on poor unprepared soil. Here are two pictures, however, to show the effect of phosphate on kudzu planted in an eroded field. On the left at time of planting; on the right, three years later after an application of phosphate. More and more farmers who plant kudzu under the Alabama Conservation Plan are going to put it on better land and give it better fertilizer treatment so that a quicker and larger hay crop can be obtained and the land protected from erosion.



## Portable Laying House Is Proving Popular In State

By H. W. Dearing, Jr.  
Assistant Extension Engineer

TO meet the demand for a low cost laying house for poultry flocks, a portable structure has been designed. It has been tried for two years in Houston, Bullock and Macon Counties. Designed to be moved, it costs less than an ordinary poultry laying house.

With or without the nests, it can be used by all poultry producers as a summer range shelter. With nests it can be used for either small farm flocks or for large commercial flocks, by having several duplicate houses. One chief advantage is the possibility of separating pullets from hens. Another major advantage is that each new brood of chicks can be provided shelter on a clean plot free from parasites.

Tenants have practically no incentive to improve their poultry management by building a substantial, fixed and durable laying

house, but with this new type, chickens can be cooped up in the portable laying house, loaded on a wagon or truck and moved. Persons intending to follow this procedure should build the house 7 feet wide, in order to conform to highway regulations, and 10 feet long. The house may be built any size from 6 x 8 to 9 x 12 feet. Lack of housing facilities leads to poor management and lack of sanitation results in lowered production and increased costs, but this portable house makes it possible to correct these conditions at a cost which is reasonable because it can be built with new material for \$15 to \$20.

The house is an adaptation of the summer range shelter, is portable, and has a wire mesh floor to prevent birds gaining access to droppings. It is mounted on skids which are not an integral part of the structure but can be easily replaced when they rot. Durable wood, such as heart pine or oak, is recommended for the skids.

## Coffee County 4-H Club Members Learn To Terrace

COFFEE County 4-H Club members, under the leadership of H. C. Arant, assistant county agent, are learning what it takes to make good terraces with mules and slip scrapes. More than 600 4-H club members and farmers attended demonstrations held in 10 communities of the county recently.

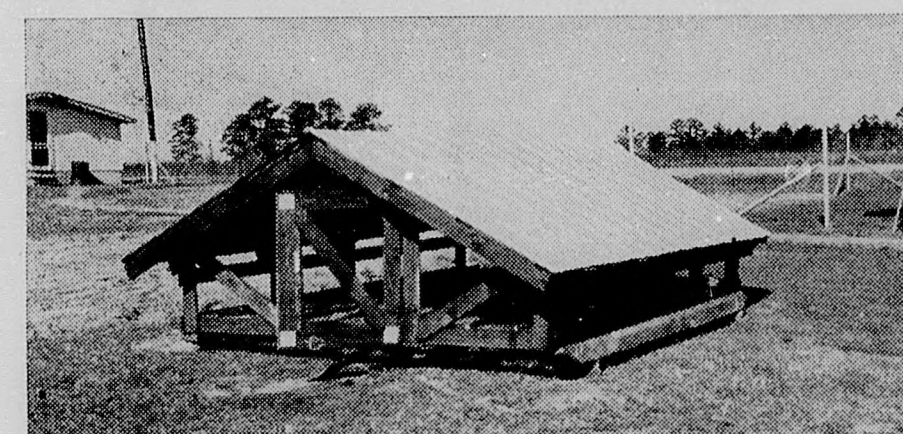
Since Alabama farmers are launching a five-year conservation plan, club members and farmers wanted to be on the "ground floor" as far as terraces were concerned. Soil conservation was emphasized at all 4-H club meetings by Mr. Arant. Then the school principals allowed three hours for club members of 13 clubs to attend the demonstrations conducted by Mr. Arant and Mr. G. L. Edwards of the Soil Conservation Service.

Club members arranged for a team of mules and a two-horse

plow and Mr. Arant furnished the slip scrape. With the help of club members he then surveyed the lines and a complete terrace with proper channel was built at each demonstration. Mr. Arant explained each step in the method and also how the club members and parents could maintain the terraces in the future.

Communities in which demonstrations were held are Damasacus, Victoria, Enon, Goodman, Curtis, Zion Chapel, Mount Pleasant, Pine Level, Basin and Bethany.

"When club members and farmers understand how to construct terraces they will build more of them on their farms," Mr. Arant points out. "In our demonstrations we averaged building 130 feet of terraces per hour. I believe the 614 club members and farmers who attend will go back to their farms now and build their own terraces under Alabama's new conservation plan."



Above is a portable laying house which is proving popular on Alabama poultry farms. H. W. Dearing, Jr., assistant engineer of the Extension Service, describes this house in the article above.



*Along the Way*  
with P. O. DAVIS

GOOD SUGGESTIONS  
FOR 1941



IF you did not make a New Year's resolution let me suggest one for you. It is that you resolve immediately to have a good garden all of 1941. You can do it by working, planting, and fertilizing frequently. Neglected gardens are failures. On the other hand, gardens that are worked well usually succeed.

And a good garden is the most profitable part of a farm. What it produces is consumed at home so that all profits are enjoyed by those who make it.

Many of you have a HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA AGRICULTURE. It tells what to plant each month. Hogs, too, it emphasizes fertilizing liberally and working frequently. If you plant and the seed don't germinate, don't quit because garden seed are cheap. Plant again, work, fertilize, kill bugs, and you will be rewarded.

Long we have known about the high nutritive value of the peanut. It is high for people and for livestock. Hogs, for example, will gain a pound on a relatively small amount of peanuts.

Then the Wiregrass Experiment Station at Headland discovered that where peanuts are produced and hogged the soil is improved about as much as where a crop of winter legumes is produced and plowed under.

This work was done at Headland on one soil type. Director M. J. Funchess, of the Alabama Experiment Station, now recommends that farmers on all soil types of Alabama plant a small area in peanuts this year. Let hogs gather them in the fall, follow with corn or cotton next spring, and see what happens. You may be delightfully surprised.

The farmer who tries peanuts will be producing a good feed crop for hogs. He will be enriching his land and, consequently, preparing to produce more corn or cotton per acre in 1942.

In this connection, let me remind you that Alabama farmers need to increase their production of concentrates as well as hay and pasture. Thus we need more peanuts, more oats, and more other small grains. Corn, apparently, is far from being a profitable crop on many Alabama farms; yet, corn should be planted where it produces at low cost, which means on land that will produce high yields.

Alabama's new AAA program is off to a good start. County agents and other trained workers are explaining it to farmers at community meetings and otherwise; and farmers are taking this information and using it. All of us realize that it will succeed to the extent that people understand it and apply the information.

A reminder about it is here in order. It is that penalties are involved for those who fail to comply. I trust, therefore, that all will understand it fully and not be penalized at the end of the year for failure to comply. If you don't understand it please contact your county agent.

We see in this program not only soil conservation but improvement in the production of cotton, more and better livestock and poultry—in fact, better farming plus improved and happier living in farm homes.

Alabama is making a pattern for other states. Let's do a good job—one that is outstanding. This will be better for us and, after this year, helpful to farmers in other states.

Kudzu is a very promising agricultural plant in Alabama. Gradually we have come to appreciate it. Now under the new AAA program it is to be given a much bigger place on our farms.

It may not succeed on every Alabama farm. In fact, there is doubt about it in the North third of the State. I hope that farmers up there will make small trial plantings this spring. Along with it, plant sericea lespedeza which appears to be more promising in North Alabama. These are both good perennial hay crops; and they improve land. Consequently, both of them deserve much wider use wherever they succeed.

They are crops that produce year after year from one planting. They usually produce much more than annual hay crops such as cowpeas and soybeans.

February is a very important month in farming. Much repairing and some planting are done. It is a good month for starting permanent pastures which are essential to profitable livestock production. Buildings, fences, gates, and machinery repaired now will be in order when needed. Having things ready at the right time is a big help in farming.

## Tree Planting Is Profitable Duty Now For Farmers

By Rufus H. Page, Jr.  
Extension Forester

MANY farmers now realize that to farm profitably, every acre must be made to produce a net profit each year. According to a recent report issued by the National Resources Planning Board, there are still almost a million acres of idle land in Alabama which is better suited to the production of timber than to any other use.

This land properly reforested will pay the farmer in two ways. It will eventually become productive land contributing to its share of the farm income and in addition, serve to protect other lands which might suffer from erosion which is now taking place on a large part of this idle land.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration will again assist the farmer in 1941 in reforesting these idle acres not accessible to seed trees. A payment of \$4.50 per acre will be paid for each acre which qualifies, not to exceed the amount of the soil building allowance for any individual farm. Any of the following species of trees will qualify: Loblolly, Slash, and Shortleaf Pines; Black Locust, Catalpa, Yellow Poplar, White Oak, White Ash and Red Cedar.

These trees must be planted at least 1000 to the acre, spaced 6 x 7 ft. At least 65 per cent of the planting must be growing at the time performance is checked. For planting Black Locust and other hardwoods the ground must be flat broken or side-bedded with plow at least two months in advance of planting. For pines, no preparation is required, however, it is desirable, when vegetation such as sedge grass offers serious competition, that a space 12 to 18 inches wide be cleared to mineral soil with a mattock or grub hoe and the seedlings set in the center of this clearing. Ample holes must be dug to take all roots without curling the main tap root with the dirt drawn into the hole and thoroughly packed around the roots and the trees set tight in the ground in planting.

Black Locust, Catalpa and Red Cedar must be fertilized with a good complete commercial fertilizer such as 6-8-4 at the rate of 300 pounds per acre. The hardwoods must be cultivated twice the first growing season. It is not only desirable but necessary to protect both hardwood and pine plantings from fire and livestock. Pines, especially Slash and excepting Longleaf, will sometimes grow an average of 3 feet or more in height per year for the first eight to ten years after planting.

Locust on good soil under favorable conditions, well protected, will produce fence posts in from eight to twelve years. Red Cedar, properly fertilized and cultivated will produce Christmas tree stock in from four to five years time.

Signs placed in conspicuous places reminding the public to

Forest tree seedlings may be secured from the State Division of Forestry, Montgomery, Alabama, for \$1.50 per thousand, f. o. b. the nursery. Two men can set an acre properly in a day's time. It is necessary to exercise care in handling these seedlings from the time they are received until they are planted in the ground. Roots must be kept moist at all times. The seedlings will arrive well packed in damp moss or similar material. If trees are not planted shortly after they are received, they should be "heeled-in" in light, well-dampened soil. This is best done by digging a trench, breaking the bundles, spreading the trees in this trench and covering the roots and a portion of the stem with dirt. When ready to transplant trees they should be placed in a bucket partly filled with thick, creamy mud. When planting, it is best to remove one seedling at a time from this mixture so that roots at all times will be moist.

Mattocks or grub hoes are suitable for planting in heavy soils and narrow spades or shovels in light soils.

## Forest Fire Control Is Emphasized

FOREST fire control not only to benefit the present generation but for posterity is stepping into the limelight in Geneva County and the Geneva County 4-H club members are playing an important part in helping citizens of their county understand this work.

First step in fire control is proper education as to the tremendous damage done by these fires. Club members study this damage in club meetings and then relay the information to others, many of whom are unaware of the small effort required to control these fires through concerted efforts.

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In 1927 the land where Paul G. Millsaps, assistant forester of the Alabama Extension Service, is standing in the above picture was eroded abandoned cropland. This land was planted to slash pine and by last year the trees had made this growth, besides providing a cover for the land and stopping erosion.

## Kudzu Makes Possible More Livestock On Tucker Farm

A few years ago W. E. Tucker, a farmer at Camp Hill, in Tallapoosa County, was faced with two perplexing problems—how to grow enough hay for his needs and what to do with 44 acres of abandoned cropland practically destroyed by erosion. Today that problem has been solved with kudzu, the hay and erosion control crop.

In 1935 Mr. Tucker began cooperating with the Dadeville project of the Soil Conservation Service in stopping Tallapoosa's damaging erosion. He wanted to conserve his soil, but he wasn't too enthusiastic when service workers told him to plant his 44 acres of abandoned land in kudzu.

He agreed, however, and planted the entire 44 acres to kudzu. Corn and velvet beans were planted between the rows of kudzu and given some cultivation. No fertilizer was applied to the kudzu at the time of planting, a serious mistake Mr. Tucker says now.

After the summer of 1935 the kudzu was left to make its own way. In 1938 Mr. Tucker found that some of the spots of kudzu appeared large enough to be cut for hay, so on about 8 acres he obtained a yield of about two tons of hay per acre. In 1939 he cut 16 acres, the yield being about one and one-half tons of hay per acre. In 1940, 25 acres had reached the cutting stage and he harvested two tons of hay per acre.

Mr. Tucker says that if he had fertilized and cultivated the kudzu

take proper precaution with fire is another work of many clubs and their members. Along this line of prevention, posting of forest fire laws to bring the penalties into focus has proved helpful.

Kudzu is one of the principal crops in Alabama's new 1941 conservation plan. Four requirements for full payment under the program are one acre of perennial soil-conserving crops, as kudzu, for each 15 acres of cropland; one acre of improved pasture for each 15 acres of cropland; all land terraced that needs terracing; and 25 per cent of the cropland in soil-conserving or erosion-resisting crops. Each farmer has five years to accomplish the first three but must fill the last requirement each year to earn full payment on his special crops, like cotton. Mr. Tucker has a big start in having these requirements on his farm.



## Dairy Success In Chambers Is Worth "Crowing" About

SILENCE is golden—but there are times when a man doesn't have to keep his mouth shut. There are times when he's entitled to do some "crowing" and D. C. Sims, of Chambers County, is just such a man.

Mr. Sims has been in the Grade A wholesale milk business less than a year. And in his own words: "It beats cotton growing all to pieces."

Last April, Mr. Sims invested 12 hundred dollars in a barn, milkhouses, cooler and other dairying equipment. He didn't literally "jump" into the milk business. He studied the market possibilities, how dairying would fit his farming plans, and his chances for profit. In other words, this Chambers County farmer planned what he'd do before he actually did it.

From Mr. Sims' herd of 26 cows he has had a gross income of around \$350 a month. There's a good market for Grade A whole milk in nearby Opelika, so Mr. Sims has no trouble getting rid of his dairy products. During his first six months in the dairy business, Mr. Sims sold over 86 thousand pounds of milk that averaged better than 4 1/2 per cent butterfat. For this he received a total gross income of well over two thousand dollars. His net profit was over \$31 for each cow, or a total of \$828 clear profit in six months.

Mr. Sims' main cost is feed, but he doesn't intend for this expense to keep up. He has 35 acres of kudzu already growing and he plans to have 15 more acres this year. Then there's the improved pasture—50 acres. That's to be increased to 70 by next spring.

But that isn't all. Mr. Sims planted 55 acres of oats last fall, and is cutting down his cotton acreage more and more. Instead of cotton he's planting silage crops, corn, and lespedeza for temporary grazing. Practically all the cows on Mr. Sims' farm are registered Jerseys that he has bred up over a period of years. His herd sire is a two-star prize winning bull from a silver medal cow which produces over six hundred pounds of butterfat a year.

Though silence is golden, Mr. Sims doesn't have to keep still.

### Cotton In Brazil

American cotton growers are by no means the only ones to be hard hit by the war abroad. Figures received from the United States Department of Agriculture disclose that six months' exports of cotton from Brazil in 1940 dropped almost half. Reduction came about through loss of important European markets and also because of a sharp decline in shipments to the Orient. Brazilian cotton stocks now on hand are estimated as slightly more than three quarter million bales.

He is a progressive farmer—and has done enough to talk about. But, he's a quiet man, and when you ask him what he thinks about dairying, he says: "I like it a lot. So far I can't see where my profits have gone, because I've put all the money back into my dairy and farm. I've made money, and as far as I'm concerned dairying beats cotton all to pieces."

## Agriculture Has Big Job Ahead

By R. M. EVANS, Administrator Agricultural Adjustment Administration

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following article, in the form of a New Year's message, reached 135,000 AAA farmer committees throughout the United States. Administrator Evans tells each committee man and each farmer that he plays an important part in the security and the preparedness and well-being of this Nation.

AS we enter 1941, we would like to think that America's farm problems are a thing of the past. But today's swiftly moving events convince us that increased vigilance is necessary to safeguard the future of American agriculture.

War has never brought enduring benefits to agriculture. We still remember the headaches after the last war. So far, we have not felt the full force of the present war. Our farm program has helped ward off the blows. Crop loans, acreage allotments, marketing quotas, surplus distribution, and parity and conservation payments have been the shock absorbers. But we will feel that force more and more in the future.

America's first interest right now is defense-preparedness. While concentrating upon national defense, we must never forget that saving our soil and protecting our farm income also are vital to the nation's future. Through the farm program we can continue to make agricultural defense an important aid to armed defense.

You will be responsible for continuing to tell your neighbors about the operation of the AAA farm program—its acreage allotments, crop loans, marketing quotas, and conservation practices. These shock absorbers will make it easier for us to resist the economic blows of the war abroad.

You will be responsible for demonstrating that democracy can and does function efficiently in the United States of America. Practically every agricultural nation has devised farm programs to help its agricultural economy—but the farm program of the United States stands out from those of the entire world in its



Dr. Anna L. Sommer evidently enjoys the work she does as associate soil chemist of the Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn. She is in the unique position of being the only woman doing soils research work in the United States and probably in the world.

She is at present working on various Alabama soils and has worked with crotalaria, peanuts, turnips. Her findings have been of real benefit to these crops.

completeness, in its democratic administration by farmers themselves, and in its respect for individual rights. Democracy is at high tide today in the United States, and farmers in other countries see hope in our experiences. Australians, suffering from loss of markets, already have recognized that to grow surplus is waste. Canadians, with a wheat surplus so large they can fill world markets for two years, are building a program that includes many measures we have found effective.

American farmers will continue to need the protection of group effort coming from the farm program, regardless of the outcome of the war. But I have no fear about seeing our way through. Each of you 135,000 farmer committees has demonstrated your ability to act judiciously and wisely in carrying out the work of the AAA farm program. You have done a good job, and the Nation rightfully declares its confidence in you.

## Butler County Farmer Is Pasture Minded

THE phrase "good land use" has a new meaning for Mack Walton, Butler county farmer, since he cleared up four acres of bottomland that was bringing him no return and developed the area into an excellent pasture.

When technicians of the Soil Conservation Service in the old Greenville demonstration project helped Mr. Walton work out a conservation plan for his farm several years ago, they suggested that he clear up the growth of alders and other non-merchantable trees on the bottomland to supplement his upland pasture.

## The American Chestnut Is Rapidly Vanishing In U. S.

By Earl Franklin Kennamer

LIKE the memorable Custer at Little Big Horn in the Black Hills of Montana, the native American chestnut is making its last stand.

It has rapidly followed the trail of the last frontiersman. In the future there will be no original American chestnut trees except in memories. Horticulturists, botanists, and specialists in plant pathology for 25 years have been racking their brains and exhausting their resources to find a way to hold off the scourge that has blitzkrieged all native chestnuts from Maine to California in 36 years.

This powerful disease which reduced chestnut stands from healthy vigorous growth to literal forest graveyards is commonly known as chestnut blight. It was first found on chestnut trees in the N. Y. Zoological Park in 1904 where it is thought to have been introduced from the Orient on nursery stock of Asiatic chestnuts.

In the four years following its discovery in America, the blight spread with rapidity to Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Greedy, voracious, and destructive, this deadly disease not only invades chestnut areas but also the domicile of the European, the Chinese hairy, and the Japanese chestnuts. Even the Eastern chinquapin, well known to the inhabitants of Alabama, is susceptible.

Just how does the disease affect the trees? The preliminary stage of damage—the infection—is not evident to the average individual. After a short time, however, one can recognize the damage from a distance. The leaves turn yellow or brown; dead limbs may appear without leaves or buds. A closer examination of dead stems shows canker, a "growing out" decay of the bark or wood, usually below the lowest killed foliage.

Young cankers, sunken or swollen and yellowish brown in color, will soon appear everywhere. Water sprouts may be seen just below the cankers. There may be fruiting pustules on bark affected with canker after complete girdling of stems. This means killing of parts below the affected area.

The damage to the areas and industry itself is enormous. The definite loss is the death of the trees and fruit and the loss of the soil area planted and adapted to chestnut production. Some trees which replace diseased chestnuts are not as valuable.

In 1909, chestnut trees were valued at 19 million dollars. In 1910, chestnuts comprised 7 per cent of the entire hardwood cut. As late as 1929, over one-half of the supply of vegetable tannin materials produced in this country came from American chestnuts, and paper and fiber board

were made from the chips left after the extraction of tannin. Other uses for chestnuts were high grade lumber, poles, trees, slack and cooperage.

The Bureau of Plant Industry has failed in its attempts to find in its 25 years' search a single American chestnut tree immune to the blight. Some day resistant trees may be found because root sprouts and seedlings keep appearing and some of the infected trees are not entirely killed out. Attempts are also being made to introduce blight resistant chestnuts from Asia.

More than likely the coming forests of chestnuts will be foreign or hybrids, but the original stock is fighting a losing battle.

## Lee County Farmers Like Conservation

SOIL conservation means a lot to farmers in Lee County. It's not just a term they hear and do nothing about. According to County Agent George Dyar, one way Lee County farmers are practicing this "soil conserving" is by building terraces with slip scrapes.

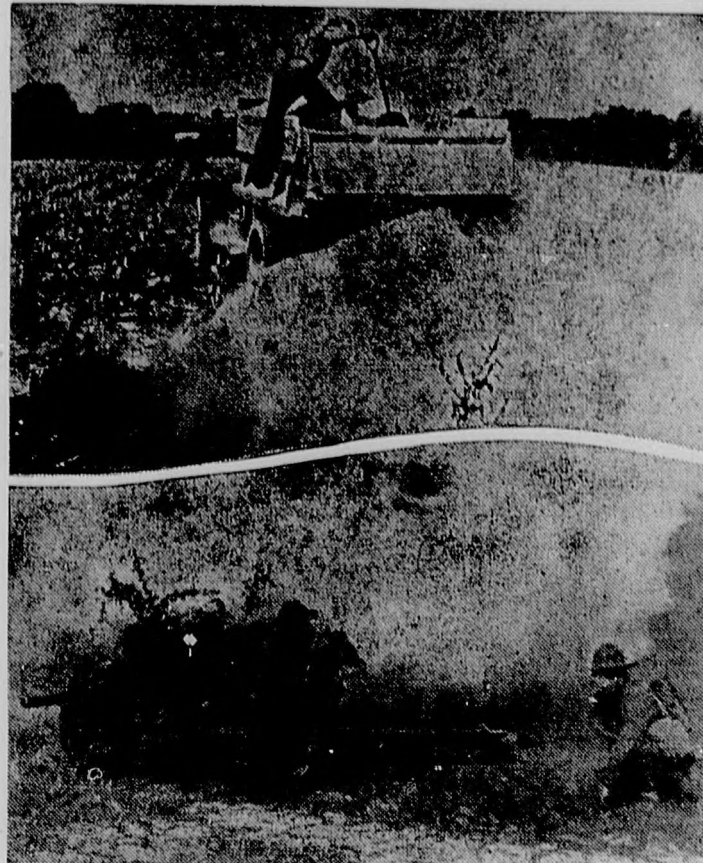
J. W. Hood, a farmer who lives near Opelika, for example, built over 600 feet of terraces in one afternoon. He used very little equipment and only one extra man and two mules. Generally speaking, the requirements for a good terrace call for six square feet, but Mr. Hood was extra cautious. His terraces have a capacity of seven square feet.

Now just what did this Lee County farmer gain by his afternoon's work? First and most important, he'll save plenty of money. Over a period of years these terraces will hold hundreds of dollars worth of soil that would otherwise wash away. And during these years he'll be making better crops.

But that isn't all. He gains in cash right now. According to the rate of payment under the Triple-A program, Mr. Hood will get \$4.50 for the one afternoon's work. That's for building just 600 feet of terraces.

Mr. Hood is highly pleased with the terraces he's built without power equipment. He says this is one of the best ways to take up some spare time during the slack season, and it's a good way to earn the soil building allowance. If your farm needs terracing you're losing money by waiting. Right now is a good time to get out with a slip scrape and not only earn cash, but save by holding good soil that would otherwise wash away.

## These Clouds Mean Defense



Clouds arise as American farmers increase the fertility of their fields by sprinkling them with lime. Clouds arise as American soldiers increase their skill through artillery practice. Both fertile soil and skilled gunners are vital to the nation's defense. American farmers last year, co-operating with the AAA Farm Program, applied nearly six million tons of lime to their soil, enough to have powdered the face, at the rate of a ton per acre, of every acre of cropland in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

## What Happened To 19 Countries Is Unhappy Story

ETHIOPIA, Spain, China, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Poland, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, France, Egypt, Rumania and Greece. There are 19 countries.

Nine of them have been overrun, conquered and reduced to a slave status, existing at all only at the indulgence of their conquerors. Four have been absorbed completely without fighting. Two have been forced to give up territory and are leading a truncated, precarious existence, never knowing from day to day whether they will be forced to give up more. One was torn asunder by a bloody civil war that left it prostrate and semi-starved. Three are still fighting, two of them with their own forces and the third with the help of the British Empire.

A little over five years ago each of this list of 19 was an independent political unit, seeking to work out its own national destiny. Some of these countries were not well advanced by our standards. Some of them were not too devoted to their own form of government. But others were among the most progressive, most democratic, most enlightened and best-governed countries the world has

yet seen, says Donald M. Nelson, National Defense Advisory Commission, adding that all this has happened within a little over five years.

### Brush Brings Back Soil

Every farmer, rancher, lumberman, and forester agrees that where a limb or the branched top of a tree, or an old log, or the rusty flywheel of an old car is lying on the ground, the grasses or weeds grow a little thicker or taller as they come up through the branches, or along the edges of the board, or underneath the log, or up through the hole in the flywheel.

Why is this? It is because moisture is increased and retained after rains by any obstruction and protection on the ground. The same protection affects the plant temperature, whether it be heat or shaded coolness. Such an obstacle collects seed; and likewise it guards against the enemies of washing water and grazing animals.

Today we can attain a similar end by scattering a little brush here and there to aid in bringing back or increasing the plant cover on small worn areas that have been unwisely used over the years.



## New Conservation Program Is Explained By AAA Head

By A. W. Jones, Alabama AAA Administrative Officer

FARMERS have already begun work on Alabama's new and far-reaching conservation program for 1941. And as they go about accomplishing the soil conservation plans embodied in the program, the eyes of the Nation will be on them for Alabama's program is different from that of other states.

Cooperating in assisting farmers with this plan are the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, the Vocational Agricultural department, the AAA, and others. It is the number one conservation plan in Alabama in 1941.

It is based on a five-year unified approach to accomplishing terracing, planting of cover and erosion-resisting crops, fertilizing, permanent pastures, conservation plans like kudzu and lespedeza sericea, and the establishment of improved (seeded) permanent pastures. Conservation plans to be made on each farm call for these four main measures to be accomplished in the next five years:

1. Constructing terraces on all cropland that needs terracing which is not in permanent vegetative cover.

2. Growing one acre of improved pasture for each 15 acres of cropland.

3. Growing one acre of perennial erosion control and hay crops for each 15 acres of cropland.

4. Growing each year one-fourth of the cropland in soil-conserving and erosion resisting crops, such as summer legumes, small grain, or winter legumes.

The farmer will carry out one-fifth of the first three five-year goals each year in order to earn his full payment for diverting acres from cotton, peanuts, or other special soil-depleting crops. He will need to plant one-fourth of his cropland in cover crops in each year to fully participate in the AAA special crop payments.

Why do farmers need these four measures carried out on their farms? Let's think for a few minutes about conditions on many farms and some of the needs of the people on these farms. We have in Alabama many fields that yield little. These fields are bare, thinly-covered, and ragged from the wear and tear of much uncontrolled rain water. We also have many farm families who are thinly-clad, ragged, and uncomfortable due to the low income they get for their work on the poor fields.

Much of the soil that we cultivate year after year is hungry and tired from the work of many years in growing only those crops that sap the land of its plant food. On many of these same farms there are tired and hungry people who are not getting all that they need to keep them well fed, robust and happy.

On many farms there is not enough corn, nor hay, nor good pasture land, nor the other feed needed to grow the livestock which every farm family should have. As a consequence we have on many farms empty smoke-houses, few if any chickens, little or no milk and butter. These and such other essential foods as fresh meat, fruits and vegetables are needed by the people who usually go underfed, because there is not enough cash to buy the things needed and because they are not grown on the farm.

Everyone who helped plan the AAA program for Alabama this year had in mind the desire to help farmers overcome these handicaps and difficulties. How will these conservation measures assist each farmer in meeting these needs?

If our lands are properly terraced, our good topsoil with its valuable plant and animal life will be well for us without a great deal of man-labor. This will help us to make better use of more acres and grow the livestock we need. Perennial crops like kudzu and sericea will grow good at little cost and provide an abundance of forage as well as improve the soil and keep it from washing away.

Such cover crops as oats, vetch, Austrian winter peas, crotalaria, cowpeas, lespedeza, and crimson clover will either produce grazing or feed for the livestock, food for the family, improve the soil, or prevent erosion and thus help the farm family to have more of the things that everyone should have.

The aim of agricultural conservation is human conservation. The land on our farms will take care of us if we will take care of it. That is what the Conservation Plan is all about. We must adopt a type of farming that will save and improve soil and will help farmers get more money and to improve the diets and homes of their families. Unless we do agriculture will never be sound and will never provide a decent living for all farmers.

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Such cover crops as oats, vetch, Austrian winter peas, crotalaria, cowpeas, lespedeza, and crimson clover will either produce grazing or feed for the livestock, food for the family, improve the soil, or prevent erosion and thus help the farm family to have more of the things that everyone should have.

The aim of agricultural conservation is human conservation. The land on our farms will take care of us if we will take care of it. That is what the Conservation Plan is all about. We must adopt a type of farming that will save and improve soil and will help farmers get more money and to improve the diets and homes of their families. Unless we do agriculture will never be sound and will never provide a decent living for all farmers.

enough corn, nor hay, nor good pasture land, nor the other feed needed to grow the livestock which every farm family should have. As a consequence we have on many farms empty smoke-houses, few if any chickens, little or no milk and butter. These and such other essential foods as fresh meat, fruits and vegetables are needed by the people who usually go underfed, because there is not enough cash to buy the things needed and because they are not grown on the farm.

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Brined cucumbers that will rank with the best. That is the program of Mr. and Mrs. M. Jones, of Autauga County, shown with a barrel of 400 pounds of brined cucumbers. They plan to let these remain for three years and then to sell them on the open market. They will be just as good as commercially brined cucumbers then.



## Here's What Each Family Needs For A Good Diet

FEEDING a family is like running a business. Now, as we begin 1941, is a good time to take stock of what is on hand—to look ahead and decide what is needed in the line of food and plan what can be produced.

Food, of course, tops the list of most families' needs. But it must be more than "just enough to eat." The family's food supply should represent an adequate diet that will promote abounding health and vitality, says Mildred Simon, nutrition specialist of the Alabama Extension Service.

Vast numbers of American families do not have the cash to buy adequate diets. However, most farm families are fortunate in having the land to raise part of their own food supply—the part that costs so much to buy—the part that helps so much in making diets adequate.

Most farm families have the space for a vegetable garden, a patch of berry bushes, perhaps even an orchard. If they've planned their needs ahead, there will be a variety of fresh fruits and vegetables all during the summer and fall. By making a food budget and preserving the surplus there will be canned, stored, or frozen fruits and vegetables to last until the garden bears again.

Farm families can usually find the time to care for a flock of chickens that will give them poultry and eggs through most of the year. Many of them can keep the cows to supply them with fresh milk and cream, and they can make butter and cheese at home. They can fatten pigs, and raise a

calves and a lamb for a home-produced meat supply.

Miss Simon has prepared a food production plan for Alabama which can be obtained from the county home demonstration agent. This plan which is printed on cardboard can be hung on the wall as a ready reminder of the things needed. It tells what one person will need, how to provide for the average farm family, and the amounts needed to be conserved each year. Finally, a column is provided on the card for each family to figure out how much it will need during the year.

Here's Miss Simon's plan to provide the needed food for the average farm family:

Two dairy cows, one to freshen in the spring and the other in the fall.

Flock of 25 to 50 pullets for eggs and meat supply. Hatch or buy 100 baby chicks each spring. Eat cockerels and cull pullets.

One beef (800 pounds live-weight).

Two hogs (200 pounds live-weight).

One lamb (90 pounds).

One home garden of one-fourth to one-half acre planted year-round.

One orchard of one-fourth to one-half acre.

Purchase 50 pounds of sugar per person per year.

Under this plan milk, butter, eggs, meat, vegetables and fruit are provided. Lard can come from the hogs and preserves, jelly and pickles can come from the garden and orchard. The entire plan is based on the family growing as much of the food at home as possible.

Each of these plots-to-be will be given the same course of instruction that the present Randolph Field graduating class has received.

They started their flight training last September at one of 18 primary flying schools in various sections of the country. During the ten-week course at these schools, Flying Cadets logged 65 flying hours, about half of it solo. This training was in rugged primary training planes, powered with 200 horsepower motors.

Late in November the class reported to the "West Point of the Air" for basic instruction in ray, low wing, monoplane, powered with 450 horses.

They logged an additional 70 hours aloft while at Randolph Field, mastering such maneuvers as chandelles, loops, spins, snap

rolls. They also got their first taste of night flying at the Texas Airfield, spending three hours on landings and take offs from the darkened flying field.

Ahead of them when they arrive at Kelly Field will be the final advanced training in navigation, both day and night, advanced instrument flying, and formation flying. Then will come the golden bars of Second Lieutenants, wings, and duty with bombardier or pursuit squadrons alongside veteran Air Corps officers.

During the Cadet phase of their career, the student pilots get \$75 a month in addition to food, uniforms, and other necessities. When commissioned their pay is increased to \$205 per month. Recruiting offices throughout the country are accepting applications from young unmarried men who can qualify for the flight training course.

On next Saturday, February 16, independent basketball teams of South Alabama will have their tournament at Kinston. Teams participating will be Opp, Fairview, Dannaacus, Goodman, New Hope, Basin, Pine Level and Geneva. The first game will be played at 8:30 o'clock between Fairview and Opp.

Mr. Almon Strain spent the week-end in Jackson, Miss., with Mr. and Mrs. Hildane Strain. He was accompanied home by his wife, who spent the past two weeks in Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Prescott and Dan Fred Prescott attended the funeral of a relative, Mr. F. F. Prescott, in Dothanville, Ga., Tuesday.

Among the friends and relatives from Opp and Andalusia who visited in the home of Miss Irene Edlines, near Windham Mill, last week were: Mr. Ray Wallace, Miss Lucile Jerganin, Mr. Orrell Branton, Miss Myrtle Wallace, Messrs. Sam and John Wallace, Miss Patricia Parker, Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace, Mrs. A. N. Wallace, Mr. Curmish Thompson.

Surviving are his wife, three sons, three daughters, three sisters and two brothers. Funeral services were held at Shady Grove Church Sunday afternoon at three o'clock with Rev. H. T. Coleman officiating. Burial was in the church cemetery. Bonneau-Jeter had charge of arrangements.

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## Ben Mathis, Member Of Flying Cadet Class, Soon To Receive Wings And Commission In Texas

Ben Mathis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mathis, of Elba, will be one of the 17 Flying Cadets from Alabama who will soon be wearing Air Corps Wings. They are among the 335 future pilots of the army air arm who completed their basic flight training at Randolph Field, Texas, the "West Point of the Air," last Friday, February 7th.

Ben was a student at the University of Alabama Law School, but last fall decided to heed the call for volunteers in the Air Corps and has been in training ever since.

His many friends in Elba will be glad to learn of his fine progress and wish for him success in his course for the future.

Ahead of these Cadets will be a final ten-week advanced flying course at Kelly Field. Then they will be commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the Air Corps and will be awarded the coveted pair of wings, emblem of military pilots.

Uncle Sam now has more than 10,000 trained airplane pilots, but an additional 12,000 officer-fliers are to be trained in the coming year, according to Air Corps plans.

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# THE ELBA CLIPPER

ELBA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1941

VOLUME 44

NUMBER 35

### COFFEE OFFICERS ATTEND ANDALUSIA AREA MEETING

Representatives of Coffee's Crippled Children's Society attended an area meeting in Andalusia Tuesday, at which time they heard discussions on plans for the Seal sale as well as other methods for raising funds for this most worthy cause.

State and district officers as well as county representatives attended the meeting and the information received will be most helpful to Coffee officers. Plans are being made to launch a county-wide campaign here within the next few weeks, and it is hoped that the campaign can be concluded before Easter.

Next week we hope to give our readers a complete list of county workers and more information about the campaign. New seals, buttons, membership cards, etc. were shown those who attended the area meeting in Andalusia, and a most interesting program was given.

Attending from the county were Prof. Glen D. Robertson, county chairman; Miss Gladys Nix, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Margaret Haire and Supt. A. C. Dunaway.

**MRS. SUSIE PARRISH DIES AT HER HOME IN VICTORIA**

Mrs. Susie Parrish, widely known and highly esteemed resident of Victoria, died at her home Tuesday following an illness of several days. She had been suffering from heart trouble.

Mrs. Parrish was a native of Coffee County and was 84 years of age. Countless friends are made sad at her passing, and her loss will be keenly felt by the family.

Surviving are one daughter, Miss Lenna Parrish; four sons, Messrs. A. W., J. M., J. B. and W. J. Parrish. She also leaves a number of grandchildren and other relatives.

She was a member of Pleasant Ridge Primitive Baptist Church and funeral services were held from the church Wednesday morning at ten-thirty with Elder Jack Mitchell officiating. Burial was in the adjoining cemetery. Hayes Funeral Home had charge.

**MRS. COLLIER HOSTESS TO BAPTIST WOMEN**

Circle No. One of the Baptist W. M. U. met Monday afternoon in the home of Mrs. George Collier at six o'clock. Each one initiated showed good sportsmanship and will receive a ribbon as the symbol of having become members.

**F. H. A. INITIATES 28 NEW MEMBERS**

The Elba Chapter of F. H. A. initiated 28 members into the club Wednesday night, February 6th, at six o'clock. Each one initiated showed good sportsmanship and will receive a ribbon as the symbol of having become members.

**LITTLE JUDY FARMER HONORED ON FIRST BIRTHDAY**

Little Vivian Judith Farmer celebrated her first birthday anniversary Saturday, February 9th, with a birthday dinner given in her honor by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Farmer.

Guests were invited into the dining room, which was decorated with lovely flowers and palms. A delicious chicken dinner was served. After dinner, she blew out the candle on her white covered cake with pink embossed rosettes and the words, "Happy Birthday," on it.

She was the recipient of several lovely gifts.

**WELL KNOWN COLORED MAN DIES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS**

John Mack Brown and Fuzzy Knight, 3rd Chap. "Dick Tracy" Serial, died at his home last Friday, February 7, following an attack of pneumonia. He had been ill two weeks. He was a native of Coffee County and had spent all his life in that community.

Surviving are his wife, three sons, three daughters, three sisters and two brothers. Funeral services were held at Shady Grove Church Sunday afternoon at three o'clock with Rev. H. T. Coleman officiating. Burial was in the church cemetery. Bonneau-Jeter had charge of arrangements.

**SUNDAY AND MONDAY "THE LETTER"**

Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall, James Stephenson

**TUESDAY ONLY—Bargain Day 11c—All Seats—11c**

**"THE GREAT PLANE ROBBERY"**

Jack Holt and Vickie Lester

**WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY "HIRED WIFE"**

Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Virginia Bruce

### SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATING COTTON AND S. POTATO SEED

During the past week a number of farmers in the various vocational evening school centers have asked questions about treating cotton seed and sweet potatoes before planting and bedding.

For the past two years some farmers in the many communities have been treating their cotton seed before planting. Most of those who have tried treating are going to do so again this year and many others are wanting to know more about how to treat the seed.

The seed is treated with a commercial product known as cresan and full directions for treating come with each can. Some of the farmers have made treating machines from old oil drums and others just mix up the dust treatment with the seed in a wagon body.

The best way for applying the cresan treatment is to